

The Oxford Falcon.

S. M. THOMPSON,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, ON NORTH STREET.

[PROPRIETOR.]

VOLUME 1.]

OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1865.

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S. M. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

TERMS:

For one copy, six months, \$2 50.
For one copy, one year, \$1 00.
No paper sent from the office unless paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

For each square of ten lines, or less, \$1 50 for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each additional insertion. A liberal deduction made to those advertising by the year.

Obituary and Marriage notices, not exceeding five lines, published as news; if over five, charged for as other advertisements.

Personal cards, when admissible, charged double our regular rates. Communications, "paining" aspirants for office, charged for at our usual rates of advertising.

Announcing candidates for County offices, \$10. For State and District, \$15.

No transient advertisement published if not accompanied by the cash.

All advertisements considered due after the first insertion.
See "Work Done to Ours" For Cash or Delivery.

The Republicans claim Wisconsin by from five to ten thousand.

Hon. Wm. R. Smith is a candidate for Governor of Alabama.

A militia company has been organized at Charleston, Miss.

A new county jail is to be built in Attala county.

The only Democratic member of the Massachusetts Senate is elected from Suffolk county.

The Republican majority in the city of Chicago ranges from fifteen hundred to two thousand.

The ladies of Baltimore have sent in a petition for Mr. Davis to the President. God bless them!

Great amounts of wool are said to be awaiting purchasers throughout Northern and Central Texas.

New one-dollar ten-dollar greenback legal-tender notes have just been put in circulation in the East.

Eight engines and fifty cars have been purchased at Nashville for the Memphis and Selma railroad.

Four recruiting officers for the regular army have been opened in St. Louis.

Since the war closed twenty-five thousand bales of cotton have been shipped from Montgomery, Ala.

Hon. Duff Green died in Mobile, a few days since. He was Quartermaster General of Alabama during the war.

Buffalo, N. Y., for the first time in several years, has gone Republican by about one hundred majority.

A. J. Requier, of Mobile, has located in New York, to practice law. He was Confederate Attorney for Alabama.

The President is said to be displeased that Southern Representatives who visit the East, will be admitted to such in Congress.

Gen. Carley, in command of the department of Louisiana, has been ordered to march out all his troops that can be spared.

The Chattanooga Gazette of the 22nd instant, says the small-pox is still on the increase in that place.

An ordinance was presented before the city council of Chicago, authorizing the issuing of bonds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of cleaning the streets and preparing for the pestilence.

A vessel left Baltimore a day or two ago for Liberia, Africa, with nearly two hundred freedmen on board. We hope to chronicle such departures frequently.

A man in Nashville was fined three hundred dollars for shooting a negro and putting out his eye.

A young lady in Cleveland, O., was hurled to death by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

There have been ten hundred and forty-one Post Office routes restored in the South, embracing eighteen thousand five hundred miles of service.

The United States Circuit Court is in session at Indianapolis. The case of Gen. Hovey, for false imprisonment against certain citizens of Indiana, is up before it.

The New York Times' special says McPherson will not enter the name of those elected to Congress by the rebel States on the roll of the House.

The Provisional Governor of Georgia has transmitted documents to the State Convention advising the State to claim the census which was taken by Sherman.

Orders have been issued from headquarters withdrawing all militia guards and patrols from the city of Mobile. The entire police and control of Mobile will be done through civil and municipal authorities.

Gov. Fenton, of New York, has written to the Health Commissioners in the city, in which he assures them that any preventive steps they take against the cholera will be sustained by the Legislature and the people of the State.

A gentleman of East Tennessee, who has been traveling extensively through North Alabama, informs the Nashville Times, that the hog-crop is very short, owing to the ravages of the cholera in the summer. The supply of bacon for that region will have to come from the Northern States, and therefore high prices may be expected to prevail.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

By the President of the United States of America.—A Proclamation: Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, during the past year, which is now coming to an end, to relieve our beloved country from the fearful scourge of civil war, and to permit us to secure the blessing of peace, and harmony, with a great enlargement of civil liberty; and

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has also, during the year, graciously averted from us the calamities of foreign war, pestilence and famine, while our granaries are full of the fruit of an abundant season; and

Whereas, Righteousness enable a nation, while in a reproach to any people. Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend to the people thereof to set apart and observe the first Thursday of December as a day of National Thanksgiving to the Creator of the universe, for these deliverances and blessings; and I do further recommend that on that occasion the whole people make confession of National sins against His infinite goodness, and with clean heart and one mind, implore the divine guidance in the way of National virtue and happiness.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and cause, the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 23rd day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1865, and of the independence of the United States the sixtieth. (Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON, By the President.

W. H. SEAMAN, Sec'y of State.

Condolences on cars are compared to that of the freedmen who are all

A MEMORIAL

To the President of the United States, on behalf of Jefferson Davis.

To the President of the United States:

The Legislature of the State of Mississippi, freshly elected from the body of its people, and representing fully and clearly the wishes, views and opinions of that people, do unanimously and most respectfully present this memorial.

The late civil war has ended. Mississippi has returned to her loyalty and allegiance to the government of the United States. Her surviving sons have come back to their homes and families, again to mingle in the pursuit of peace. Her representatives have once more met in her executive, judicial and legislative halls, to counsel and act together for the peaceful interests of the State.

Those opposed eyes, which, like the meteors of a troubled heaven, all of one nature, of one substance bred, did lately meet in the intestine shock, and furious close of civil butchery, shall now, in mutual well-becoming ranks, march all one way.

Thanks to the generosity and magnanimity that has so far accompanied the victor's triumph in this great struggle, but few farms are missed, whose thousands who lie in the silent grave, where the call of a much-loved State, and the honest convictions of duty have sent them unaimed, to seek that period that earthly King is not asked for, nor can our President bestow.

But among those few farms still absent, there is one known throughout the State, familiar to the thoughts of every household, an honored name, without whose presence in our midst the success of the conquest cannot be witnessed, nor the triumph of the victor in a civic struggle be made glorious and enduring.

The Legislature respectfully alludes to Jefferson Davis, now confined by your orders in a military prison. Emphatically the son of the State; endeared to her by his younger days of promise, and by his mature years of honor; her representative in Congress, and her Senator in those noble halls, with the eloquence and patriotism of a Clay, a Calhoun and a Webster, in whose sunny circle of brilliant influence over the opinions of men, he shone forth with no reflected lustre; her gallant representative upon those well-remembered fields of Mexico, where his sword led the way to the triumph of our arms; and the glory of our flag; the Secretary of War for the nation, whose administration of the high and responsible duties of that office, was without one blemish or a single stain—a son, whose purity and integrity of character, devotion to principle, fortitude when suffering, and generosity when successful, have endeared him to every heart; whose name is a household word; the accounts of whose voice stir a remembrance upon our ears, and the glance of whose eye is a sweet recollection, that spins still away, not sharing in our present toil and labor in re-organizing the social structure nor sharing either, as he and we should wish, the privations, the sufferings and the personal calamities, that the fortunes of war have so simply entailed upon our people. Between us and him, there is a deep, wide-spread and never-to-be-forgotten sympathy and association.

It was no lawless spirit of mere revolt that prompted the people of Mississippi to their course during the late contest. They contended not for power, or plunder, or extended rule, but as they honestly believed, "for their hearth, their altar and their homes." The attempted revolution was the people's work, and Jefferson Davis was their chosen instrument. Called to the prominent position he occupied, he was but the representative of the people of the distressed State. His sin, if it be sin, was our sin. His failure, which what of success has made a crime, was our crime; and it is a thought of bitter poignancy to us and our people, when the dark clouds of civil war are passing, and the sunshine of constitutional freedom is again giving warmth to us, and the atmosphere of civil duty is again being breathed, that our destiny is not shared by him; that we are free, and he is bound; that our families are enjoying to night away the joys of affection, while his ear but agonizedly hears over an ocean and impassioned tumult and fury, that the jail door is passing away from us, still, overhanging him; the sun-light we are basking in, so, while all his prison, nor in the atmosphere of freedom we breathe, is vibrating his prison.

The liberation of Jefferson Davis, and his return to the State of Mississippi, can work no injury to the good feeling and harmony which you have, in the presidency of Calhoun, called us to witness. His eye is powerfully in our view; his intellect too great and

to inspire him with a single thought of renewed content, his heart too much sympathetic with our people, not to compel him to live with us as loyal citizens henceforth.

Vengeance could be a proper right arm of any people of earthly power. Vengeance is mine, and I will repay it, saith the Lord. Vindication of national power is not now needed, when the sword has so fully accomplished that work; nor any further examples necessary to prevent a recurrence of the late civil strife. A land redrenched with blood, homes devastated and desolated, cities and towns with little left but blackened, broken and empty walls; fields, once rich with harvests and crops, now silent, waste and barren, are sufficiently eloquent for that purpose. And if vengeance or further vindication, is needed for future safety, on our people should it be visited, nor should they be vicariously punished.

The people of Mississippi, who know Jefferson Davis so well, know that if there is such a thing as a moral impossibility it is morally impossible that his name can be justly chargeable with association, with cruelty, or with crime. His heart never entertained, his hand never gave help to any such atrocity. It cannot increase the glory of the United States, nor promote the safety and stability of the General Government, that the dogence, or the scaffold, or the gallows, are to be made the "care-alls" for political offenses; nor can it be just to condemn our people, or place of exile, or grave, is to be re-visited every hour in thought, and every year in fact, by thousands of men who hold allegiance to the National Government, would be in that case a stigma, at whose shrine we would feel bound every day and year, to remember that he was sacrificed for the people among whom he was born, with whom was educated, whose prejudices and opinions he cherished to share.

Show us that Davis has truly in his vicarious as well as vicarious over-precipitation and wrongs; victims over every spirit or policy that would keep the people of this portion of the Union's children subjects instead of willing freemen. The cruel hand of war has not reached the homes and hearts of the great and prosperous North, but it has come down with a giant's weight upon every portion of our once fair and happy South. The evidences are all around us. We meet them at every step, see them every hour of the day, and hear them with ears but too well accustomed to the sound. Is it just, or wise, or can it be beneficial, that another costly sacrifice shall be made of our blood and treasure? And Jefferson Davis is of our blood, and he is our treasure! We believe it true policy for us, for the nation, for the world, that the goal of feeling which has separated the North and South, should not be widened. It were hypocritical to say, that the cessation of the civil war has bridged that gulf. We believe that it cannot be done, until the amnesty extended to us, reaches him; and that, as we are being restored to our Councils, he should be restored to ours. The country will be safer with you in our hearts, and him in our hands, than it can be with him in our hearts and thoughts communally, and his person in your custody.

The walls of military prisons have told enough of suffering. Enough blood has been shed.

Whose guiltless steps, "Are every one a woe, a sore complaint, 'Gainst him whose wrongs give edge unto the sword."

"This makes such waste in brief mortality."

Open the prison doors of Jefferson Davis! Let him breathe once more the air of personal freedom! Return him to the State of Mississippi! Make her his home! He will answer as readily to any call here, as when guarded and confined; and the law is not so far from him, and the bow is not so far from his hand, as the bow of honor that surrounds your position and name, will become radiant with the true and undimmed glory of official and personal magnanimity.

If there is anything that it is a woman with a lap dog, I always want to drive it out of a lady's parlor, says one of the boys, saying that he often sees the lap dog owners feel the same way, but they take the dog home, because they can't have the baby, because he's had on the way. Pretty, because you've done a fine something for the world.

The question why pointing did not succeed as well as lawyers, was also answered: Because printers work for the head, and lawyers for the stomach; and when they have stomachs but no heads, they are bound to be bound.

To keep eyes from opening, let them think they are open. We have had a kind of medicine, but they don't like the appearance to be used on any eyes.

Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

Office Agent, Commissioner, For State of Mississippi, Vicksburg, Miss., Oct. 31, '64. GENERAL ORDER, No. 13.

I. The conditions of General Order No. 2, from this office, and of the Proclamation of his Excellency W. L. Sharkey, Provisional Governor, providing for the admission of the testimony of Freedmen in the Courts of the State, have been so generally accepted by the judicial officers, and carried out in such good faith, that the officers of this Bureau have discontinued Freedmen Courts in nearly every locality.

II. That the duties of officers of this Bureau may be more clearly defined, it is ordered, that all Freedmen Courts existing in this State and in that portion of Louisiana under the control of this Bureau, be hereby abolished. And all unfinished business of such courts be transferred to the proper officers of the civil government. Officers of this Bureau shall not make any more arrests, nor in any manner interfere with the execution of State laws or the proceeding of the Courts.

III. It is of the highest consequence, however, that on account of the ignorance and poverty of the freed people, they be assisted in presenting their causes in the courts, advised as to maintaining them before the tribunals, and even aid with professional counsel when justice can in no other way be secured. Sub-Commissioners are directed, therefore, as next friends of the Freedmen, to appear, or secure the services of an attorney, in the courts of Mississippi, whenever called on to do so; to give them suitable counsel and instruction, and, if necessary to the ends of justice, material aid.

IV. They will inform themselves as to the merits of causes thus brought to their notice, and advise parties who need it, as to the best modes of procedure, and discharge them from unjust litigation of wrong or frivolous cases. They will see that witnesses are suitably instructed in the nature, obligations and responsibilities of the oath, that guards the purity of the witness stand, in order that they may not ignorantly expose themselves to the crime and peril of giving false testimony.

V. It is to be hoped that the same honorable determination to grant the Freedmen of the State impartial justice, which induced the officers of the civil government to admit them to the witness stand and protect them in their rights before the courts, will continue now that the interests of these people are more fully committed to their care, and that new laws may be placed upon the statute books of the State regulating the subjects spoken of in this order, in accordance with the new condition of affairs.

VI. The vagrant laws of the State made for free people, and now enforced on the statute books of the State, may be enforced against the vagrant Freedmen by the civil authorities. Vagrants arrested by civil officers under this order, may be put to work on roads, levees, or any public works, or turned over to officers of this Bureau, who will secure employment for them.

VII. The counties, police districts and cities, will be required to provide for their own poor, as the civil authorities become re-established and are enabled to collect the usual revenues for such purposes.

VIII. State laws with reference to the apprenticeship of free children may be applied to the children of Freedmen by officers of the State Government. Officers of this Bureau will be regarded as guardians of orphan minors of Freedmen, and, upon the refusal of civil officers to act under this order, will appropriate Freedmen's children as provided in Circular No. 5, from this office.

IX. No marriage licenses will be issued by officers of this Bureau of Freedmen until the clerk of the court of the proper county has been applied to and failed to act in the matter.

X. Freedmen contract to labor for the year 1866, but no contracts will be made to extend beyond December, 31, 1866. No rules or regulations will be issued from this office regulating the price to be paid for labor, or the amount of food and clothing to be furnished. The demand in different localities will be to regulate the price. Contracts will be filed with sub-commissioners of this Bureau who will carefully examine each contract and attach the proper Freedmen Commission. Sub-commissioners will be governed in their estimates of the worth of Freedmen's labor by the amount received by similar labor for the like of months in the locality. Of course the complex change in circumstances must be considered. In localities where no Freedmen Bureau officers are stationed, regulations are hereby ordered to be issued to the extent of this Bureau to regulate and the contracts made with Freedmen. Freedmen should be urged to contract for the coming year, secure

good homes, and avoid the risk of being thrown out of employment.

XI. It has been reported at this office that many of the more ignorant Freedmen are expecting that something will happen about the Holidays, that will be greatly to their interest, and for that reason are not willing to contract for work next year till after that time. Nothing of the kind will happen. What they gain in property or advancement of any kind will come after patient labor, by which they may merit such reward.

XII. All acts of lawlessness or violence by any body of Freedmen will be suppressed by force. Officers of the Bureau will, upon the discovery of any organization among the Freedmen for resistance of the law, or destruction of life or property, deem all such persons guilty of treason, and use every possible measure to prevent any action on their part, that would bring anything but misery and death.

XIII. Idleness and idleness will not be allowed among the Freedmen. They must not expect peculiar immunities. No lands or property of any kind will be divided among them. The Government will feed those but those who are unable to care for themselves. All ideas of "good times coming," when there will be no work to do, and the Freedmen will be supported by the Government, or by the division of the property of the citizens of this State, is foolish and wrong, calculated to injure the interest of Freedmen, deprive them of good homes, make them unhappy and disappointed, and arouse prejudices against them as Freedmen among the people who should be their friends, who will employ and pay them for their labor when it is honestly performed.

By order of Col. SAMUEL THOMAS, Agent, Commissioner for Mississippi, J. H. WALKER, Capt. and Act. Ass't Adjt. Gen'l. Official: E. BAUMANN, Lieut. Act. Ass't Adjt. General.

Mr. JEFF DAVIS and GEN. JOHNSON. We have received, says the New York News, a great many replies to the article which General Jordan contributed to the current number of Harper's Magazine. They come from all parts of the country. Many of them are admirably written, and all express the deep felt regret and profound indignation which that very unstatesmanlike article has aroused in the hearts not only of those who love and admire Mr. Davis, but of all who feel that it hardly becomes a Confederate soldier to aim a blow at his imprisoned and defenseless chief; and of that yet larger class which believe, and justly believe, that every assault upon the honor or the reputation of Mr. Jefferson Davis threatens the honor and fame of the Confederacy over which he presided throughout all of its unfortunate but glorious career.

Some of these communications we have been tempted to publish, but upon reflection we are satisfied that no good can result from a cognizance of the controversy. It is not at all likely that either Gen. Jordan, or any one else, will repeat the offense; and after all, the President of the late Confederate States must rest the vindication of the purity of his purposes, and the wisdom of his administration upon facts; and these cannot be developed at this time, but for their development, he and the people of the late Confederacy can amply await.

"I didn't say your honor, but than was intended—no not by any means. But this I will say, when I hear a man, he was washing his face in a mud puddle and drying it on the door mat."

There is a man out west whose memory is so short that it only reaches his knees, consequently he never pays for his boots.

"Yes, but as though you were beside yourself," as the wag said to a dandy standing alongside a ducky. Dandy said.

A clergyman, at an afternoon service, was asked to read a notice for woman's rights lecture, which he did in this way: "At half past 6 o'clock, at the school house in the first district the lady will attempt to crawl."

A school and a post-graduate of about six years, when a jockey, as usual, was called in to settle the controversy.

When a within is observed about a post-graduate, with one end of a straw in his mouth, it is generally assumed that he is enjoying the "sweet of life."

An old miller, at a dinner, said that he supposed that dancing girls were their business at half past six, as they were not supposed to be dancing until that time.